The Wilmington Post.

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All communicrtions on busines should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

Secretary Sherman is the most popular man in the United States, to-day. His brilliant success in establishing specie payment, and in funding the public debt, at a low rate of interest, as well as his great ability as a statesman and leader, have very justly combined to make him so. We believe he can get more votes, to-day, for President, than any man in the United States.—His record as a Republican has been firm and unflinching; as a Senator, pure and statesmanlike, and as Secretary of the Treasury, it has proved him to be the greatest financier of that the country ever produced.—If he should be nominated by the National Republican Convention in 1880, he would be elected by a large majority. The monied and business interests of the country will demand his nomination; the mechanics and other laboring men will join in the demand, and the Republican Union men of the south, whom John Sherman, with Oliver P. Morton, stood by and defended in the Senate of the United States, will come out and work and vote for him as they have for no other man man since Grant, in 1868, and as they would for no other living man to day. They can and will risk more for him than any other man in the country, from the fact that they know he would, when elected, stand by and defend their rights to the last. He is the best friend, in public life, to-day, that the colored people have, and should he be nominated and elected, not only their rights as citizens would be protected, but he would recognize them in public positions of the government. Under him business would prosper, manufactures improve, laborers would get work at fair wages, and the country would be happy. There is no other man in or out of the Republican party who could accomplish as many good results, as President of the United States, as John Sherman.

THE STAR AND BRUNSWICK COUNTY FRAUDS—A FREE BALLOT AND AN HONEST COUNT IS ALL THAT REPUBLICANS DESIRE.

We confess some surprise at the principles enunciated in an editoral of the *Star* of the 15th instant. If the same had originated from a Republican source at this time and day, it would have called down on the head of the unlucky quill, all the spare ink of Democracy throughout the Old North State.

Where it is most gratifying to all people, whatever may be their political creed, who love their country, the Union, the principles of liberty, free government, and equal rights to all citizens before the law, in view of the past to witness this if it is a spasmodic evidence of an awakened conscience, and a releagation of the great and grand principles which constitutes the foundation of the Republic and of all our greatness and prosperity as a nation, on the part of the leading Democratic papers of the state. The feeling, however, is somewhat toned in view of the transactions of that party in the past year.

We leave out the usurpation of the franchises of the people of Wilmington by the last legislature, and turn our eyes to our neighbor, old staid Brunswick, and see with what unblushing cheek, the advice of the *Star* was carried out. Here is the quotation from the *Star* of the 15th inst.

NO INTIMIDATION.

The Democrats have agreed that all future elections must be free and untrammelled—that there must be the right to vote, and there must be *a fair count*.

Now, is it possible that the author of this declaration has forgotten the recent election in the quiet old county of Brunswick, or does he seek in this indirect use of language to convey to the minds of the present *de facto* officers of that county, made so by an uncalled for and illegal compromise, a warning that the Democratic party, at large, do not for one moment sustain them in their double duplex Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina fraud?

Holding their offices, as they do, upon and by virtue of a signature of but one member of the Canvassing Board.

"It is because we are the earnest advocates and friends of a free ballot, *a pure ballot, and an honest count.*"

If the author of this is honest and absolutely means just what he says, we have no doubt but what he would render a good and great service to the public at large and Brunswick especially by publishing the full history of the Brunswick steal or count. It is a subject near at home, where all the facts in the case are comeatable, and no doubt but what the *Star* correspondent at Smithville would look the full thing up if desired by our neighbor, it would save the editor many a flighty trip in imagination to the wilds of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina, looking up bad frauds, and give universal satisfaction to the people.

If Mr. Chinnis the *de facto*, (by an illegal compromise) sheriff will be guilty of murder if he hangs Davis, what virtue or validity will attach to any proceeding of the Clerk or Judge of Probate? Would it not be advisable for all parties who have any business of importance to withold for the present, until the Clerk *de jure* is seated in his office, and may not the rule apply to all *de facto* by compromise in the county?

DOUGH.

For softness, flatness, and insipidity the average obscure southern Democratic newspaper surpasses unbaked bread, putty and other like substances. What can the people of the civilized world think of a community which can tolerate inside it such an ass as produced the following which we cut from the Whangdoodle *Snorter*:

The real reason of this grand and amazing upheaval of affairs which has resulted in placing the southern people in triumph in the chief places of the National Government, is due to the grand superiority of the southern race. Never were such people seen under the sun; so grand, so steadfast, so faithful and true, so full of sublime patience, so quiet under unmerited oppresssions, so generous, so brave, so full of all fortitude, temperate wisdom, and exquisite knowledge how to act. All these qualities, combined with that wonderful recuperative faculty which is so eminently a southern characteristic, have produced their natural result, so that now the precedence and power of the south in Congress is like any other established fact. It only remains for our people to show themselves as truly great in the time of their triumph as they have been in the dark hours of their most sad and bitter experience. Success is the true touchstone of merit, and we do not doubt our people will show themselves fully competent to maintain and exalt the honor which has with so much justness been laid upon them.

It is a law of physics that action and reaction are equal. Nature preserves her analogies in all the departments of being. Therefore when Democrats and their papers abuse Judge Russell, and resent his maiden speech in Congress, the conclusion is irresistable that he has said a good thing. The Philosopher of old indignantly asked, what have I done that those men should praise me. The American patriot can say, I am right, the enemies of my country assail me.

Gov. Hampton has at last appeared in Washington, and has been sworn in as a Senator. A position he never would, and never should, have filled if it had not been for the shot gun policy. But if the Republicans had been as plucky as "that mule," he never would have reaped the reward which he committed so many crimes to accomplish.

Senator Dawes made an able and powerful speech in the Senate, on Wednesday last.

The friends of the murderer, Oglesby, are trying to make it appear that he is crazy.

The Prince of liars is the editor of the Washington *Post*.

EDITOR POST—DEAR SIR:—I noticed some comments in your paper in regard to the change of agents on the river.—Now, what the people want is to have the mail taken from the boats and sent by land. A semi-weekly mail can be run on each side of the river, by land, supplying all the offices (and more) twice a week, for less money than it now costs on the river. The boats are irregular, and in low water the mail is from 12 to 24 hours behind time. The boats being so irregular but few persons are willing to act as postmasters, and there are but four offices established, whereas, if we had land routes, the mails would be regular, and would be carried on the public roads where the people live, and there would be more offices established. The government could serve the people much better, and as cheap (even cheaper), by giving us land routes instead of by the steamer. The people on the river have desired a change for years. The people do not live on the river banks, but on the public roads running parallel to the river, from a quarter of a mile to two miles from it.

Yours truly, X.

CITY ITEMS.

Owners of fast horses are having a very gay time at the race track near this city.

MARINE DISASTER.—A flat load of stoves was sunk by the high winds on Thursday night last.

Mr. Samuel P. Swain, clerk of the Superior Court of Brunswick county, we are informed, is very ill.

The horse recently owned by the late Dr. Burkhardt ran away on Friday and smashed up the buggy very badly.

Hart, Bailey & Co., met with quite a loss by fire in their foundry, on Tuesday night, the 15th instant. Loss about $1,000.

One of the ship carpenters at Messrs. Cassidey & Ross's ship yard cut his hand very badly on Monday last, with an adze.

The freshet in the river is bringing down large amounts of timber, turpentine and tar to the city, which is now selling for very excellent prices.

Hon. Samuel W. Watts, attorney at law, was in our city a few days ago. He speaks very highly of his new home and of the people of Smithville.

Capt. D. R. Murichson was re-elected President by the Directors of the Wilmington Compress and Warehouse Company, on Monday the 14th instant.

The dwelling house on Mr. Samuel Davis' plantation, about six miles from this city, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Nearly covered by insurance.

FIRE.—The dwelling of Mr. Elwell on Walnut street, between 5th and 6th streets, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Loss fully covered by insurance.

MILITARY.—Col. C. W. Alexander of Charlotte, Colonel of the 21 Regiment N. C. State Guard, has resigned. Lieut. Col. A. H. Worth is in command of the regiment.

W H. Boyette, a colored man, was arrested and his house searched by officer Carr on Monday last, and a large lot of stolen property found in his possession.

Mr. J. J. Fowler, the very efficient Assistant Clerk and Treasurer of the city, who has been sick for several weeks has sufficiently recovered to be at his post of duty again

Mr. J. W. Thompson, the very popular Secretary and Treasurer of the W. & W. Railroad Company, has returned to duty after an absence of several months, confined at home by sickness.

The horse of the Adrian Engine while going to the fire on Wednesday morning last, ran away and Mr. Walter Furlong was very badly hurt. Carelessness, unquestionably, in somebody.

A little girl, the child of Mr. Geo. Doyle of this city, was assaulted and robbed of a lot of jewelry, on 4th street a few days ago. The very efficient police have not yet arrested the offender.

Rev. E. A. Yeates, the very popular Minister of the Front Street A. M. E., Church, left for Fayetteville on Monday last, were he was called by the dangerous sickness of his mother. He returned on Friday.

A. C. Wessell, white, and Henderson Davis, colored, had a fight on Market and Second streets on Friday morning last. Wessell was brought before Justice Hall and fined one penny and costs. Defendant appealed.

Jack Bryant and family of Long Creek, Pender county, was poisoned on last week by eating wild honey. Geo. Bryant, the son of Jack, died in a few minutes after eating the honey, and the rest of the family are dangerously sick.

Our Raleigh correspondent nominates, for the consideration of the Republican convention, the name of Dr. Eugene Grissom for Governor in 1880. Dr. Grissom is an honorable man, an able debater, and would make a very bold canvass.

DEAD INFANT.—On Sunday morning last Mr. S. A. Currie found a dead infant (colored) laying just inside of his front fence, where some one had left it during the night previous. Coroner Hewlett held and inquest over it the same day, at 12 o'clock.

Our correspondent X., makes some very important statements, and from the character and business standing of the gentlemen we can assure the department that what he says can be strictly relied on. There is no doubt but what the mails would be of more service to the people if carried by land, and if it cost twice the amount it now does, it should be done.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Strawberries are plentiful in market.

New Irish potatoes in market on Friday.

The erection of the tobacco factory is progressing finely.

There will be an excursion party from Shelby to this city on the 19th of May.

The late high wind has caused a large portion of the government works at New Inlet to wash away.

The repairs to the City Hall has been awarded to Mr. Jas. F. Post by the Committee of Public Buildings.

HEAVY RAIN.—The very heaviest rain of the season took place on Thursday and Friday of the past week.

Daniel Howard, deputy sheriff, left on Wednesday morning for Raleigh with three prisoners for the penitentiary.

Who will the Federal Memorial Association get to deliver the oration at the National Cemetery on the 30th of May?

G. W. Charlotte, Esq., of Beaufort, N. C., intends to run a passenger boat between Wilmington and Beaufort during the present summer.

Mr. A. M. Waddell has been invited to deliver the Confederate Memorial address on the 10th of May at Newbern, N. C., and has accepted.

SUCCESSFUL.—We have succeeded at last. The editor of the *Star* actually issued three editions of that paper the past week without speaking of Senator Chandler.

W. H. Boyette, colored, was bound over by Justice Gardner in eight different cases on Friday for larceney. He stands a chance to go to the penitentiary for more than five years

If a cross roads politician happens to be elected to the U. S. Senate by the southern Democrats and he attempts to make a speech, it is characterized by the *Star* as one of the ablest speeches since the time of Clay and Webster; but let Conkling or Edmunds say anything and the *Star* don't think it amounts to bosh.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?—The papers in the Superior Court Clerk's office, especially wills, have been very badly damaged by rats and mice. If the County Commissioners would put the court house in proper condition, important papers would not be lost. As it is now persons are always uneasy when they have papers on deposit in any of the offices of that building.

H. Oglesby, who was brought to this city some weeks ago by U. S. Deputy Marshal Lawson, and lodged in jail for a violation of the Revenue law, was released on Thursday last. He returned to Laurinburg, his home, and on Saturday night he murdered a merchant by the name of D. J. Williams, by shooting him in the head. And so it goes.

The following named persons have been appointed by the building committee of St. Luke's Church to solicit aid to enable them to purchase a bell for the church just erected on the corner of Seventh and Church streeet committee—H. W. Green, W. B. Green, Emanuel Jones, Henry Loftin, Wm Burn, Lewis Bryant, Charles Walker, W. B. Hill, H. B. Walker, Valentine Howe, Parvis Jones, and Henry Ellis.

Col, A. W. Shaffer's book is creating considerable notoriety in N. C. The Colonel uses a pen with great power and makes his antagonist feel that he has a man of great ability to deal with. We advise him to stop throwing mud, and to cultivate his extraordinary talent in a different and higher direction of life. He has it in his power to make a name, and we mistake the man's character if he does not avail himself of his opportunity.

Can't VanOrsdell be induced to take the photographs of those beautiful ferry boats which are at the foot of Market street, in this city, for the purpose of transporting man and beast across the Cape Fear river. Why, they are the same style, if not the same boats, that were used when Lord Cornwallis transported his army across the river a century ago. Therefore, Mr. Van, our celebrated photographer, would make a mint of money by selling the pictures.

MISSIONARY.—On Sunday afternoon last, in accordance with the recommendation of the last General Conference, a missionary society, composed of ladies, was organized at Front Street M. E., Church with the following officers:

President—Mrs. C. G. Kennedy.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. H. M. Bowden and Miss Alice M. Wallace.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. W. M. Poisson.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Wm. E. Springer.

Treasurer—Mrs. H. P. West.

Judge Russell's horses have gotten over the epazootic.

It is conceded by prominent men of both parties in Washington, that John Sherman is the ablest Secretary of the Tueasury since Alexander Hamilton.—*Elizabeth City Carolinian.*

The delegates appointed by St. James' Vestry to attend Episcopal Convention, are: Dr. A. J. DeRosset, A. H. Van-Bokkelen, R. E. Calder and W. L. DeRosset. Alternates—Judge R. S. French, Clayton Giles, J. G. Burr and Jas. Dawson.

EXCITING FIGHT, KNIVES, RAZORS &C.—W. E. Davis and McCauslin, two of the fish huskters in the Market house, had a fight on Friday evening last, about 3 o'clock, Davis got his left arm badly hurt, and McCausline was cut by Davis. Both parties were glad when a policeman fially made his appearance and put a stop to the disgraceful performance.

Extraordinary preparations are already being made for the celebration of Decoration Day. This is as it should be; if the day is to be kept at all it deserves more extensive outward respect than it has on all occasions obtained in New York.—*Herald.*

What is Col. Brink and his Association doing about the 30th of May in Wilmington? It should be observed by every lover of the Union, and the graves at the National Cemetery should be decorated with the best flowers to be had in the land.

EASTER ELECTIONS.—At the annual elections for Vestrymen, &c., of the various Episcopal Churches of this city, held on Monday last, the following were chosen:

ST. JAMES CHURCH.

Vestrymen—Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Dr. W. G. Thomas, Alfred Martin, James Dawson, Col. J. G. Burr, James Anderson, Z. Latimer, A. H. VanBokkelen, Col. W. L. DeRosset, J. L. Boatwright, R. E. Calder, Clayton Giles.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Vestrymen—J. W. Atkinson, DuBrutz Cutlar, W. H. Bernard, R. E. Heide, Robt G. Rankin, F. H. Mitchell, R. B. Wood, Sr.

Delegates to Convention — J. W. Atkinson, W. H. Bernard, R. E. Heide, DuBrutz Cutlar.

Alternates—Robert G. Rankin, F. H. Mitchell, R. B. Wood, Sr. H. A. Burr.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Vestrymen—S. L. Fremont, C. D. Myers, Henry Nutt, John L. Holmes, John E. Lippitt, W. H. Green, J. W. Gordon, Jas. A. Willard, M. A. Curtis, Ed. King—all members of the previous year except Messrs, Gordon and King.

The Vestry elected Mr. James A. Willard Senior Warden in place of Col. Fremont, who is now a non-resident, and Mr. John L. Holmes Junior Warden.

Treasurer—W. H. Green.

Secretary—J. W. Gordon.

Delegates to Convention Messrs. Holmes, Myers, Lippitt and Green.

Alternates—Messrs. Nutt, King, M. P. Taylor and Gordon.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Vestrymen—John G Norwood, Sam'l Reed, John D. Nixon, John O. Nixon, H. D. Sampson, C. W. Avant, J. W. Holland, Henry Sweat, John H. Davis.

Delegates to Convention—John G. Norwood, George Jackson.

Alternates—Joseph D. Sampson, J. H. Davis.

A Special Offer to the Readers of this Paper.

$7.00 FOR 63 CENTS.

The American Diamond Dictionary, containing 30,000 words orthography, pronunciation and definitions according to the best English and American Lexicographers, illustrated with nearly 200 engravings; satisfies the wants of the scholar and at the same time is just what a plain learned person needs. It is decidedly the best dictionary ever printed. Contains 700 double column pages. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. Type clear and handsome. *Sent free* to any reader of this paper upon receipt of 63 cents, to pay actual postage and packing charges. This great offer is good for thirty days only, and is made solely for the purpose of introduction. But two dictionaries will be sent to one address. This appears but once. *Order now.* Send silver, currency or 3 cent postage stamps. Address at once *National Book Company, Rockland, Mass.*

A member of the rhetorical class in a certain college had just finished his declamation, when the professor said: "Mr.——,do you suppose a general would address his soldiers in the manner in which you spoke that piece?" "Yes, sir, I do," was the reply, "if he was half scared to death."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED A LIMITED number of active energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance

TO MAKE MONEY.

Such will pleash answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply.

Address, FINLEY, HARVEY & CO.,
april 20—1y Atlanta, Ga.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless, relief and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts and nothing else.

☞"I consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati Indianapolis and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, and found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely."

JOSEPH M. RYDER, Cleaveland, O.

"Has done me more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent more than $100 with doctors, besides medicines I am sure cost me more than $40."

DAVID SPARLING, Ingraham, Ill.

"Have suffered twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy that came to my notice without benefit, until I used Indian Ointment and received immediate relief.

JAMES CARROLL, (an old miner), Tecoma, Nevada.

☞No Pile Remedy ever gained such rapid favor and extensive sale. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. For sale by T. S. BURBANK.

March 23—1y.

ONE OF, IF NOT *THE*

LARGEST STOCKS OF WHOLESALE GROCERIES OFFERED FOR SALE IN THE State of North Carolina,

CAN BE FOUND AT

ADRIAN & VOLLERS

Southeast Corner Dock and Front Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

☞Orders and Purchasers Solicited.
july 7 tf

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 Bbls FLOUR, of various brands.

250 Bbls SUGAR, of sundry grades,

150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders Sides, Strips, Bellies.

200 Hhds and Bbls MOLASSES,

Call on or order direct from

dec 21 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS

THE PURCELL HOUSE

HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF the undersigned, has been newly furnished throughout, and, as heretofore, will be run strictly as a

First-Class Hotel!

Board reduced as follows: $2 50 and $3 per day; With Rooms, per month, $35; Table Board, per month $25.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

Regular City Prices.

We hope to see all the old patrons of the house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all.

Jan 18. COBB BROS., Proprietors.

JOHN WERNER, Formery of Richmond Va. H. C. PREMPERT, Formerly of Goldsboro, N. C.

WERNER & PREMPERT,

Personally in attendance at

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

☞ Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair Oil, Cologne, Renovators, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c. april 12—tf

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROSIN STRAINERS.

DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

jan 11 1y WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ.

We stood at an open window
Leaning far over the sill,
And if something hadn't happened
We might have stood there still;
But we reached for a banging shutter
In a blinding northeast breeze,
So our friends will have to be invited
To join in the obsequies.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN what a storm was brewing (in a teapot), and how far off that shutter was, we should never have ventured our head outside of that window; but it is too late for regrets now; we are nonplussed, completely squelched, have been sat upon, and our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

SATURDAY NEXT

and we stake our reputation on its being the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips he slides, and every time he slides he slips up most woefully. We leave our "kind friends" to find out the meaning of the above, and while they are doing so we will ask the following questions:

Havn't we the ugliest and dirtiest store in the State?

Havn't we the poorest stock of goods in Wilmington?

Havn't we made prices much highe since we commenced?

Havn't we been very unaccommodating and impolite to you?

Havn't we charged you for all he goods delivered?

Havn't we made a great many mistakes and refused to correct them when our attention was called thereto?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to the above questions will please not buy from us any more. Respectfully and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

In glancing over last Sunday's paper we regretted to notice the tacit acknowledgment from some of our brother grocers that we had taken away part of their trade, and making an appeal to the others not to leave them. We regret this exceedingly, especially as they were so kind and considerate about our coming to grief, but suppose, as we have determined to do the

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS

ever done in Wilmington. we will in the future have to keep from being so tender hearted, and CUT DOWN PRICES a little more.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

A fine line of TOILET SOAPS received to-day, very low down.

The OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing and MARTELLE swimming.

We have been over and smoked that "Cigar of Peace," (a fine Havana it was), but still think it would be bad policy to stop furnishing the papers with our fine literary productions, as they have the tendency to keep prices very low, which we, of course, with all other good grocers, desire; only want enough left to pay for clerk's hire, store rent and taxes.

NOT PURITANICAL.

Although opposed to the drinking of Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO., are not puritanical enough to refuse to sell them, as they think no FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE can afford to be without; but they promise the ladies that they would never find out there was any on the premises, as it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

BUMGARDNER,

STUART'S DEW and

DURHAM OLD RYE

received this week.

TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD!

The purest, oldest, and best CORN WHISKEY in the State, to be bought only at

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S.

P. S.—We feel highly flattered at the notice taken of our advertisements, especially by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised at the absence of our usual Sunday morning ad, on account of one of our friends having gone to New York Saturday night.
dec 15 P. L. B. & CO.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1879.

HON. DANIEL L. RUSSELL AND THE LATE COL. W. S. DEVANE

It would be a very graceful thing for Hon. Daniel L. Russell, our member of Congress, to tender the cadetship at West Point, should he have the appointment of one, to the son of his late friend, Col. W. S. Devane. The young gentleman is about 17 years of age, is exceedingly intelligent, and would make a very fine looking officer. There would be no doubt that the young man would pass the examination, and should he receive the appointment he would do honor to himself and friends. Judge Russell had no better friend than Col. Devane and the appointment of the young man would give general satisfaction, we believe, to all classes of the people of this District regardless of party.

HARD LYING

For harding lying, the Democratic party beats the world. It you want a lie that can't be excelled, if you want the Republican party lied about, if you want a political lie, if you want a gentlemen's or ladies private chamber entered and all sorts of slanderous lies told, if you want a filthy lie started and repeated, if you desire the cesspool of cities entered and all kinds of lying filth vomited forth, if you really desire the private character of Republican leaders lied upon, if Heaven and hell is to be lied at, God and the devil slandered, we advise you to send to Washington and get the ordinary newsgallery, and he will fill the bill. The following is a fair sample of the many thousands of lies they are circulating for the purpose of ruining a Republican opponent:

"The story, substantially, is that Grant's mind is seriously impaired; that it has been threatening for a long time, which was one cause for his going abroad.

"While in Germany a most noted surgeon was consulted, whose opinion was that the disease threatened insanity. It was hoped that change, freedom from excitement and anxiety, would work a cure, but this has not been the result; and while the attacks are intermittent and irregular, they are the cause of great anxiety to his family and friends."

This slanderous, mean, contemptible, outrageous lie the *Star* publishes, and says, "the news is from a reliable source:" The aiders and repeaters of a lie of this kind are equally as much to blame as the originator of it.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

It is one of the most mournful evidences of the decay of a right public spirit in this country to see the two political parties which nearly evenly divide it, admitting that expediency is the sole motive which will controls them in their selection of the next Presidential candidates. Mr. Tilden is confessedly the choice of a large majority of the Democratic managers, for the reason that it is believed he is the only man who can carry New York and the other northern states essential to the success of that party. There is no evidence of personal attachment to the man, or confidence in the statesman in this expression of opinion; there is scarcely an indication of respect; but the conviction has got abroad that by his peculiar methods of leadership his own, and two of the smaller northern states will swing into the Democratic column at the next election; which with a solid south will insure them victory.

Scarcely less disreputable reasons are urged for the nomination of General Grant by the Republican party for that exalted office. The cry is, "we want a strong man." What this expression means we confess our inability to explain. If it means a candidate strong in the affections of all loyal men in the country for great services rendered, we acknowledge the justice of the claim for Gen. Grant. He did great work in conquering the rebellion against the paramount authority of the government. But that he did more than his duty, we deny. Hundreds of thousands of others in civil and military life performed their part as truly, as earnestly, as he. The country had a right to the services of her sons in that hour of her peril, and her deliverance was wrought by other of her faithful children, besides Gen. Grant. Besides has not the gratitude of the United States assumed a shape which emphatically contradicts the traditional indifference of Republics to those who have served them? Commanding General of the army for four years, President eight, with a princely income, and a more than princely title, who will dare avouch that we owe him ought on the score of the past?

But the phrase, "a strong man," does not, as applied to the expected candidacy of Gen. Grant, mean that. It is intended to convey the idea of a President with an iron will—of an unconquerable resolution which cannot be bent from its purpose. This is rank nonsense. A President is as much bound by the Constitution and laws as any other citizen of the country. He finds his power in the one, and his duty in the other. Shame and disgrace will follow him through the annals of history if he ususps the one, or neglects the other. His strength will break itself against the bulwarks of the Constitution, even had he the inclination to exert it against that instrument, which is extremely improbable in the case of Gen. Grant. Should he ever be elected and attempt it, his glory would fade away as do the cloud tints when the sun goes down.

Many Republicans of the south believe, or affect the belief, that with Gen. Grant President for the third time, their lot would be improved. They say that under his strong administration the tyranny of old prescription would be broken. That the exclusive privilege of one race, the hereditary bondage of another, and the ignorance of both, would be swept away. That here, where Republicans have allowed invasion on their freedom to gain audacity from endurance, and strength from the lapse of time, he would arise, a second Joshua, and lead them out of the desert, into the land of liberty. The answer to this is, that the frauds against the abuse, the intimidations, the stripes and the massacres of Republicans in the south began before Gen. Grant was President, and continued throughout his administration of eight years. Who can forget the direful cruelties practiced in Mississippi, which silenced a majority of forty thousand, in South Carolina which suppressed a majority of fifteen thousand, during the strong administration of President Grant with a Republican to back him? If he was indifferent or powerless then, how will his strength be increased during the next four years, with Congress in the hands of the Democrats?—Republicans in the south must learn to watch their inheritance with jealousy; that these invasions and encroachments cannot be prevented by the power of one man, but by the united firmness of us all.

The pretext that Gen. Grant, because he is a strong man is the only Republican who can give peace to the country, is when exposed to the light of history, frightful to the true lover of our country's institutions. Better the turmoil, the tribulations, the murders of the past, than the quiet of tyranny. Better turbulent liberty, than silent despotism. The proposition is fraught with possibilities which are shocking to contemplate. It discloses on the part of those who entertain it a despair of the success of our government, and that they would take refuge from the license inseparable from Republican freedom, in the bondage of a government in which they would have no share except to contribute of their means to its maintainance.

The singular unanimity of Republicans in presenting the name of Gen. Grant is to be attributed to the deaths less hate of southern Democrats to the political equality of the colored race. The remedy does not lie within the compass of a President. It lies mainly within Congress. The cruel oppression under which that race groans must be relieved by legislation; and there are many men in the Republican party, besides Gen. Grant, who if President, would execute those laws if it required an army of a million of men.

THE BRUNSWICK FRAUDS.

Why the occupants of the usurped offices in Brunswick county may not escape punishment for their crime may be briefly stated. In the first place, the Supreme Court has decided in the most positive manner that they were not elected. It may therefore be justly assumed that in another proceeding—that of *quo warranto*—they will be ousted from their office. The law gives the persons who were really elected the right to recover from the usurpers all fees and salary which they had collected while in office. But say these intruders, go ahead with your actions, get a judgment, and levy your execution. We are notoriously insolvent; as moisture cannot be got out a stone, the money which the law declares we owe you, you cannot get out of us, we grabbed this stolen property because we were needy.

This would be very fine for the usurpers if it ended there. Like Boss Tweed, when charged to his face with his rascalities, they could reply. what are you going to do about it. But fortunately for justice, for honesty, and it may be to prevent future robberies of the same character, they will have to show to any honest judge why they should not be put in jail until they paid a fine of two thousand dollars each, to go into the Treasury of the state.—They cannot plead even a belief that they had a shadow of title to the offices. The Supreme court decided that weeks ago. Therefore a judge who would refuse to visit with the extreme penalty the law inflicts upon these frauds, would be as guilty as themselves. He would partake of their crime, and public opinion would mete out to him the same punishment it has already inflicted upon them.

Smith, Brown and Robinson of Carlisle, Kentucky, have respectively assumed the names of Aristogiton, Harmodius and Brakes, and swore over a gallon of Bourbon, and on the cross handle of a bowie knife, to exterminate the tyrant Grant, on his trip east from 'Frisco—unless they die of delirium tremens, or provoke the wrath of some of the numerous Bufords of that state, in the meantime.

OUR CANDIDATES FOR 1880.

The New York *Times* has performed a remarkable journalistic feat by interviewing several persons in every state in the Union all at once, and publishing the results of the information thus obtained in its columns. It has ascertained that Gen. Grant and Mr. Tilden are to be the respective candidates of their parties for President one year from next summer. Having wrought itself into that semi-omniscient, somnambulistic, second-sight state of mind which is its wont, it announces that "we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it [the choice of candidates] has virtually been made" and that "briefly stated, the result of our inquiries is that Gen. Grant is the candidate favored by an overwhelming majority of the Republican party, and that Mr. Tilden is the deliberate choice of a majority of the Democratic party sufficient to secure his nomination, while he would be more or less reluctantly accepted by the remainder of that party." Having thus been informed of what is inevitable, so far as we understand the subject, the American people have only to wait until a year from next summer for two national conventions to assemble and ratify what has already been irrevocably decided upon. Nevertheless, under these circumstances, we suppose people are not prohibited from thinking as they please in the meantime, and uttering such opinions as may occur to them.

We are not by any means certain that the *Times* is not correct in its announcement. As to Mr. Tilden, it has been whispered for quite a while that notice has been served on the Democratic party that they could have the choice either to lose New York in 1880 or nominate Mr. Tilden. Gramercy Park is inexorable. It has rights to be restored and griefs to be assuaged. And its secret decrees go forth, backed by the wrongs of that political Star Chamber and the "bar'l o' money." It is to no purpose that the trans-Alleghany Democratic empire is moody at the treatment of that old sturdy Democratic partisan, Senator Thurman, or his compeer Mr. Hendricks. It is to no purpose that Mr. Bayard is cut down. It is nothing that the Democracy of the south is restive because they see that they must put their noses to the hard money grindstone. And we are noticing now that the cue is taken by the southern Democratic press who are lately speaking in bated breath of Gramercy Park. So it is probably a fixed fact that Mr. Tilden will be the Democratic nomination with a guaranty that he will bring with him the thirty-five electoral votes of New York.

As to Gen. Grant the circumstances are altogether different. He has never announced, that he was a candidate. There is no instance where he has yet uttered a word on the subject, but he has maintained, during all these late demonstrations, that statue-like repose and sphinx-like silence which is natural to him. But at the same time there is no doubt that he is the strongest man living in the hearts of the American people, and a vast majority of that people are thinking seriously of the present drift of public affairs; of the reassertion, especially among the Democracy of the south, of the ideas which instigated the rebellion; of the re-entry of that element into the control of both Houses of Congress; of the audacity with which measures are pressed which are a total reversal of the results of the war; of the assaults upon the rights of citizens in the southern states; and particularly of the pending measures in Congress, and they have naturally turned to Grant as the most natural exponent of their ideas, almost without leadership, we had almost said against leadership. Since the day when George Washington delivered his farewell address to the nation, there has been no instance of a unanimity so kindly as now is accorded to the late chief of our armies and the late President of the United States.

What grave events, in the months that lie between this date and eighteen months hence may modify the present state of things as regards both Grant and Tilden, it is not possible to determine. There is time in that period for several earthquakes and cyclones which may displace many men and change the current of public opinion.

The southern Democratic papers are wailing over what they term "the new and dangerous element in politics in the north, the German Socialists." Now the facts are, the country is not in half the danger from these as from the state rights brigadiers. The German Socialists are not organized into "White Line" regiments and "Red Shirt Brigades" to shoot those who do not vote with them, or hunt men from homes into swamps with dogs, because their skin is black. The Socialists may have schemes and preach doctrines not in keeping with our republican institutions, but they can be counted upon in opposition to the revolutionary schemes of the Democracy. In the days of peril to the country there was no element more loyal and true than were the Germans, and should a second calamity arise, no loyal man need fear where the Germans would by found.

The Cincinnati commercial says the speeches of Tucker, of Virginia, and Blackburn of Kentucky, made relative to the army bill, last week in the House, are simply the rebel summons to the Commander-in-chief of the United States army to surrender. The Commercial is learning wisdom by experience, surely, even though slowly.

Senator Blaine's Speech

The New York *Herald* (Independent) has the following very sensible article on the Democratic progress in Congress.

The vigorous and effective speech made yesterday by Mr. Blaine in opening the debate in the Senate on the political rider which the Democratic House has mounted on the Army Appropriation bill illustrates his sagacity in recognizing the force of a perfectly conclusive argument. The *Herald* has more than once exposed the utter absurdity of the Democratic bugaboo about the presence of federal soldiers at the polling places by showing that our army is so small and that so insignificant a part of it is retained for service on this side of the Mississippi River that the President, if ever so much disposed, could not intimidate and overawe electors from sheer lack of soldiers to place in the polling precincts. We were surprised that so conclusive an argument seemed to make so little impression. Mr. Blaine in his speech yesterday recognized its overwhelming force. He gave it new force by fortifying it with statistics not within our reach which he has obtained from the War Department. We were only able to state in general that the absorption of nearly the whole army in distant service against the Indians left but a mere paltry handful at the disposal of the President to be used at the polls, a residue so utterly insignificant that the pretended Democratic fears are chimerical and ridiculous. Mr. Blaine adopts this argument of the *Herald* and makes it more pointed by showing what is the actual number of federal soldiers east of the Mississippi. The real force of the argument does not, indeed, depend upon his precise statistics, but they make it more intelligible and bring it more closely home to popular apprehension. Mr. Blaine has ascertained from the War Department that there are at present east of the Mississippi only sixty soldiers to every million of people, and that these few soldiers are confined to the fortifications and arsenals, where they stand guard to protect the public property. "The honorable Senator from Delaware," said Mr. Blaine, "was alarmed about the overruling of the popular ballot by the troops of the United States, but there is not a single federal soldier in Delaware. The honorable Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Hereford) had spoken of his state being trodden by the iron heel of military despotism, but there is not a solitary man in United States uniform on the soil of West Virginia. In Maryland one hundred and ninety-two artillerymen at Fort McHenry guard the entrance to Baltimore's beautiful harbor. In Virginia there is a school of practice at Fortress Monroe. Outside of that school there is not a federal soldier in the state. There are but thirty soldiers in North Carolina guarding a fort at the mouth of Cape Fear River. In South Carolina there are one hundred and twenty artillerymen to guard the entrance to Charleston harbor. There are twenty-nine soldiers in Georgia and one hundred and eighty-two in Florida. There is not one in Tennessee, Kentucky or Missouri. There are fifty-seven in Arkansas, thirty-two in Alabama and two hundred and thirty-nine in Louisiana. The great state of Mississippi has not one on its soil, nor has Texas, except those guarding the frontier on the Rio Grande." These figures show how utterly preposterous is the hollow outcry of the Democrats against the employment of soldiers to overawe the elections. They are fighting a phantom; they are affecting alarm at a perfectly ludicrous chimera. No citizen of sense, no man outside an asylum for lunatics, can have any real fear that elections will be controlled by federal soldiers when it is demonstrable that there are none which can be made available for this purpose.

Attempted Assassination of the Czar of Russia

[From the Star telegrams.]

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The would be assassin of the Czar is now undergoing examination. The full official account of the affair says that towards 8 o'clock this morning, as the Emperor was taking his customary walk, a respectably dressed man, wearing a military cap with a cockade, advanced toward him, and as the Emperor approached nearer, drew a revolver from the pocket of his overcoat and fired four shots at him. The assassin, before submitting to his capture, fired another shot, slightly wounding in the cheek a person in the crowd.

The great throng of people which had assembled enthusiastically cheered and congratulated the Emperor, who thanked them for their proofs of fidelity on such a painful occasion. He said he knew he had the support of all respectable people. He hoped God would grant that he might complete his task, which consisted in promoting the welfare of Russia.

The Emperor, after the foregoing speech, drove to the palace without escort. Afterwards he drove, still without escort, to the Kazan Cathedral, to return thanks for the preservation of his life. When receiving the congratulations of the officials of the Empire, at noon, the Czar, was so much overcome by his enthusiastic reception as to be unable to speak for some minutes. On recovering from his emotion, he said: "This is the third time God has saved me."

The Emperor's assailant took poison before his attempt, as he vomited after his arrest. Poison was also found under his finger nails. Antidotes were administered.

It is thought the man was an employe of the Minister of Finance and an agent of the *Internationals*.

The Sultan and all of the European Sovereigns have telegraphed their congratulations.

The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, ex-member of Congress, ex Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, and principal hornblower of Sammy Tilden, acknowledges that with his little hatchet he has been chopping among Uncle Sam's cherry trees. He says he was the first to oppose in Congress the use of the army at the polls, by legislative depression.

Powder and Shot of Treason.

The Okolona *Southern States* of last week comes to us reeking with the perspiration of treason and rebellion, and red hot in its fire eating proclivities toward the government and the Union and those who saved them from overthrow during the former rebellion. It furnishes the following:

POWDER AND SHOT.

The Lost Cause is found.

When Congress repeals the election laws what will your amendments be worth?

The north never could have captured our capital at Richmond on the James if it hadn't been for the help of the Old World Hessians who rallied to her flag, and she knows it.

Messrs. Soft-shells! have you read the speech of Representative Blackburn yet? He says, and we say, that the last vestige of the war measures shall be wiped out.

The Confederate brigadiers of 1879 hate whatever was hated by the rebels of 1861.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Precisely—*precisely*—PRECISELY! Hurrah!

The idea that traitors should talk of pardoning a patriot! The idea that the Radical party, steeped to its eyebrows in treason, should chatter of pardoning Jefferson Davis! It is enough and more than enough to make the bones of Washington and the other secessionists of '76 rattle with wrath in their coffins.

For the first time in eighteen years the Democracy is back in power in both branches of Congress. We propose to celebrate her return to power by wiping from the statute book these degrading resolutions on freemen, and by striking away the shackles which partisan legislation has imposed. We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute book.—*Congressman Blackburn, in the House, on the 3d.*

Yes, Messrs. Radicals—the last vestige of your war measures will be wiped out, just as Representative Blackburn predicts, and just as the *States* has told you, time and time, and time again.

African Slaves.

A friend of ours, in making some investigations, was desirous of learning the best opinion as to the number of African slaves imported into the United States, from whom our present colored population have mostly descended, and wrote to Mr. Garrison for his judgment in the matter. He received in reply the following letter:—*Boston Commonwealth.*

ROXBURY, March 10, 1879.

Dear Sir: I should have answered your letter at an earlier date but for various engagements. In regard to the number of slaves brought from Africa to this country I have never seen any record, and it is not probable that any was ever made. At the time of the proclamation of American Independence it was computed that 300,000 had been imported; but during the revolutionary struggle the traffic must have been very limited. On the adoption of the United States Constitution that traffic was legalized for a term of 20 years, and thenceforth was as regularly pursued as any other branch of commerce, and almost exclusively by New England ship-owners, (Bristol and Newport, R. I., taking the lead,) the south furnishing a ready market for the victims.

The invention of Whitney's cotton-gin, in 1793, made the cultivation of cotton (up to that period of no account) the absorbing interest of the planters, and gave a powerful impetus to the African slave trade, which continued to be actively prosecuted until the year 1808, when it was prohibited by an act of Congress, under specified penalties. The act, however, was not enforced. It was pursued with less daring, and a good deal curtailed, though but one ship-master was ever convicted and executed, I believe. But, up to the time of the southern rebellion, African slave-traders continued to smuggle their victims into the extreme southern ports; but the demand of the planters for fresh stock was largely met by Maryland and Virginia as slave breeding states, and against the domestic traffic there was no law of the land.

Doubtless, from the commencement to the end of that dreadful traffic, more than a million of kidnapped Africans were brought to these shores, to be followed by the most terrible judgments upon this guilty nation.

Very truly yours.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Not in the Postal Union.

The Postmaster-General having received official notice that the governments of Peru and Chili have not adhered to the Universal Postal Union Convention of June 1, 1878, and that their adherence thereto must be postponed for an indefinite period, has issued an order directing that Peru and Chili be omitted from the list of countries and Colonies embraced in the Universal Postal Union, and that the correspondence exchanged between the United States and Peru or Chili shall cease to be treated as subject to Postal Union rates and regulations. The rates of postage, prepayment required, chargeable on correspondence for Peru and Chili will therefore be—for letters, seventeen cents per half ounce; for newspapers, four cents each if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and for other printed matter or samples, ten cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Here's a little scrap of interesting history just at this time. Washington vetoed two bills, Madison vetoed five, Monroe vetoed one, Jackson vetoed seven, Tyler vetoed five, Polk three, Pierce four, Buchanan one, and Johnson vetoed twenty-one. In no single case, however, did the majority in Congress, whose measure the President refused to sign, attempt to starve the Government to death by refusing to pass appropriation bills on account of this exercise of the veto power.

Gen. Garfield said: "We are a Nation," with a capital N. The Louisville Courier-Journal responds: "We are indeed, Mr. Garfield, a nation of States," with a little n and a capital S. That is the Democratic idea. General Garfield represents the Republican idea.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS 1878 XMAS

Let the Good Citizens of Wilmington pause and think.

THE POPULAR GROCERY HOUSE

OF

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

5 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT ST.

HAVE ON HAND OVER

2 Tons Candy 2

EVERY GRADE

1 One Ton Nuts 1

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Crown, Dehosa, London, Layers, Loose, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins in quantity

New Citron, New Turkish Prunes, New Crop Currants.

Gordon & Dilworth's Shaker and Ginger Preserves, Marmalades, Fruits, Jellies &c., &,, &.

English, German and American Cheese.

Pure Old Brandies, Wines and Cordials, Scotch and American Whiskeys, for Egg Nog.

English and American Crackers of every kind.

Apples, Oranges and Lemons in sufficient quantity to furnish every one.

Our Three Dollar Brand "B" Select Whiskey has improved by age.

Our Four Dollar Brand Summerdean Whiskey has no equal in the city. Our Old Rye and Baker Whiskeys are equal to any in America.

Our Goods have been selected with great care especially for the

HOLIDAYS

Remember the best.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

you can give the poor is a choice lot of

Family Supplies.

Call on us and we promise to give the

BEST AND FRESHEST GOODS.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY,

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december 20-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1879.

From Our Smithville Correspondent

SMITHVILLE, April, 12, 1879.

DEAR POST.—Our little burg has been favored of late with more than her wonted sensations, firstly, the Superior Court was of extreeme attractions in consequence of the fact of a capital case which naturally excited the Democrats, the result of which the criminal is to be executed on the 11th of July. Judge Watts by his able and searching capacity succeeded in clearing Hill James, but the other (John Davis) was condemed.

Our little burg has been in a fever of excitement for several days in anticipation of a lecture from ex-Judge Watts. Last night at 7,30 o'clock the court house was crowded with the "wealth and intelligence" of Smithville, Judge Watts commenced by an exordium illustrating the various clasifications and orders of the insect kingdom. He lectured on animated nature,—especially the insect world.

He commenced by saying, that in attempting to address them upon a subject so seemingly new, so minute, so vast, at the same time so old in creation, that, he should subject himself to the critisism of the learned and to the wit cisms of the unlearned, —he exhibited a large painting of the various insects that destroy vegatation both in the field and gardens, and after giving a history of each, their habits and instincts, their rapid increase, he summed up that the ravages they commit in the United States, amounted annually to $300,000,000,—that the cabbage fly, the tobacco fly, the chinch bug, the grasshopper, Colorado potato bug, the cotton moth was the most destructive of all the insect kingdom.

In his lecture, however, the Judge failed to give an analysis of that desperate insect the "Democratic worm," which have gnawed into the political fabrick of old Brunswick, and on a general principle promises to eat into and through the body politic of our national existence. He quoted Livingstone, Hartway, Seward, and Aggassiz and others. Yet, he did not say a word about that Democratic worm which is worst than the celebrated inch worm. The Judge has made more friends since his location here as any other man ever could among a class of people who are so vared in their notions, as the democrats of Smithville proverbably are, one thing is certain, that to take Judge Watts from Smithville now would be an utter impositility. He is one of our folks, his congeniality has wedded him to our people with hooks of steel.

He is to repeat his lecture by request at an early day, and let me say that the literary circles of Wilmington are loosening a rare treat by not inviting him to lecture for them.

VOX

[From the Correspondence of the North State.]

WILKESBORO, N. C., April, 3

EDITOR NORTH STATE:—Judge Schenck held our last court. He is a queer man, but seems to pride himself in surprising the people with new and strange rulings. Recently he amazed us with the following:

A man named Shoe was before him, charged with sheep stealing, (an aggravated case.) Shoe was found guilty the jury not being out over five minutes. Before judgment was prayed, Shoe's attorney (Witherspoon) addressed the court, saying in substance, that he would not request clemency on the old and stale plea that his client "was a poor man, had a wife and a dozen small children dependent on him," &c., but he would represent to His Honor that Mr. Shoe had during the late (?) war been true to the Confederate cause; had fought valinatly and bravely during the entire struggle; had come out therefrom with a good name as a brave *Confederate* soldier, and withal was ready to fight again in the same cause; (and much more to the *same* effect,) I pray your Honor to be lenient towards my client, and if possible let him off.

His Honor favorably received the attorney's plea; and remarked, in words to this effect: that he would in an ordinary case, where there were no mitigating circumstances, sentence a "sheep-stealer" to many years imprisonment at hard labor; but considering the facts of this man's career as a *Confederate soldier*, and his gallantry in the southern cause during the war, he would be very easy on him. He could not let him off *entirely*, in view of the finding of the jury—as he would wish to do; but he would give him the lightest penalty the law could inflict, that was four months imprisonment, and during the time he could be employed at work on the "narrow gauge."

At this point up jumped Col. W. H. H. Cowles, (attorney and late solicitor,) than whom no more gallant gentleman fought during the late war. You know him and all about him. Cowles addressed Schenck, rapidly and excitedly. He desired to perfectly understand the Judge's position and decision. Did his Honor decide, and make it a precedent in this court and state, that any man, whatever his present character and standing, provided he had been a good Confederate soldier, could "steal sheep," and go unpunished by law? If *such* was the decision, he (Cowles) wanted *his* name erased from the roll of those who during the war, fought bravely as best they could; his name should never be, even by a Judge's implication and ruling, associated with that of a low "sheep-stealer."

The Judge was taken down a peg or two, but of course could not reverse his decision; he did try to explain away the impression made, but failed; and to-day the opinion exists in Wilkes and other counties, that according to Schenck's ruling, any fellow may steal a sheep and go unpunished by law, provided he has an attorney who will plead in his favor that he, the sheep stealer, was a good Confederate soldier. Between the "good Confed's" and the dogs, God help the poor sheep.

By way of commentary on this, Schenck subsequently at same court, last week, sentenced a poor "nigger" to four years hard labor on the railroad. Poor devil! he was found guilty of having *told a lie*, but had not been a Confederate soldier.

The colored folks had a prayer meeting up near there lately, and an old fellow earnestly addressed the Throne of Grace to this effect: "Lord we know that this is a hard and wicked world, and we long to leave it and dwell on high. One thing for certain when we poor colored people do go to Heaven, we surely hope we will not find any "railroads" there, nor any "narrow gauges," nor any "Schencks." *

Odd Figures.

One of the great dailies thus muses over a strange freak in the feminine mind: The day of dealing in round numbers has passed. During the booming times of the war and immediately afterward, it was well enough to deal in tens and hundreds and thousands, but, in these days of depression and depreciation, the bottom dollar or cent, as the case may be, must be reached before purchasers can be induced even to look a second time the commodity offered for sale. There is something attractive to the average mind about a price asked for an article in odd figures. It looks as if the seller had been making some very neat calculations and had got the price down to the lowest point at which it was possible for him to sell it and make anything on it at all. There can be no question that $2 23 stuck upon an article exposed in a shop window, has a much more seductive appearance than $2 25. The latter gives you the impression that the storekeeper is making at least twenty-five, it not fifty cents, or one dollar, while you can scarcely help getting the idea from the former that there has been such close figuring going on that the last numeral represents the profit, and that all that is being made is the ridiculous sum of three cents.

The female mind is particularly susceptible to such impressions, and it is daily becoming more evident that the storekeepers are beginning to avail themselves of this characteristic. These peculiar prices are beginning to stare at you from all the shop windows, and certainly the first thought that seizes the mind of the beholder is that the thing to which they are attached must be marvelously cheap. A lace collar, such as can be seen in street windows any day, would probably be passed by unnoticed, if it were marked 20 cents, but when 19 cents, in large figures, is placed upon it, it immediately becomes an object of interest to every feminine passer by, who really feels a tinge of pity when she thinks of the straits to which the poor merchant must be reduced. Something of the same sort impelled an individual to start an establishment in which no article was sold for more than nine cents. He made a fortune. The "dollar" store next door was deserted, while crowds flocked to purchase goods from the successful rival, and ladies in sealskin sacques waited in the most patient manner, for fifteen or twenty minutes while the cash boy was gone after the one cent change, and when it was finally brought, walked out of the store with the feeling that they had in some way taken advantage of the proprietor's necessities.

A local correspondent of the Cambridge (Mass.) *Tribune* writes: "A few days ago I heard my five-year-old boy offering to his schoolmates tickets to a circus. On inquiry I found the performance was to take place in my stable. On looking at the tickets prepared for the occasion, I discovered that the chid had been tearing up some elegant colored note paper my wife kept for her fastidious corrrspondents, and on each rude slip was written in a coarse hand, 'Admit the barer.' The price charged for the tickets was six pins. I heard afterward that one big boy, conscious of his power, offered some old bent pins, and when they were refused threatened to visit the show and break it up. I do not propose to give an account of the entertainment, where there were six performers and three spectators; I merely wish to state the results of the affair. I heard that the affair broke up in a general row, in which some boards which had just been planed for shelves in the house were broken up, two or three panes of glass smashed in the windows, and considerable damage done to things generally in the stable. The darling boy had carried out into the stable a nice sheet to divide off the "green-room," and in the excitement at the close of the moral show some one accidentally set fire to it. The fire was easily extinguished with two or three dippers of water, but one of the larger boys was frightened and gave the alarm, which soon drew two or three steaming engines in front of my premises. At night I looked at the cherub with delight as he was sleeping beautifully and peacefully, as only a calm conscience will allow one to do.'

Members of Congress openly deny that "the editor of *Southern States* represents southern sentiment;" and, further, make the grave charge that "he is an Ohio man." We wish to hear from the gentleman on these points. It has perhaps occurred to these Congressmen that all the things which the editor threatens have in the past been done by the leading men of the south. A murderer may never kill again, a thief may quit stealing, and yet people are disposed to keep an eye on them when the moon is down.

A bill in the Delaware legislature proposes to fine tramps $100. But this is not enough. A tramp will put his hand in his pocket, draw forth the fine and go on his way committing depredations and begging for cold victuals. What is needed is a law to confiscate the thousands of dollars' worth of real estate owned by the majority of tramps.

"Here," said the farmer, as he exhibited a broken jar to the manufacturer, "I packed this jar full of butter, and the jar split from top to bottom. Perhaps you can explain the phenomenon." "Oh, yes, I can," was the ready reply, "the butter was stronger than the jar."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always on hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affects a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniment is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

n 18-1y

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18, 20 MARKET ST.,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, AT the

LOWEST NET PRICES,

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND

CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps and

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Blankets,

&c., &c.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec 21 tf.

HOME MADE CANDIES.

WARRANTED PURE AND FLAVORED with the very finest Essential Oils of Nutmeg, Lemon, Cloves, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Sassafras, Wintergreen, Aniseed and Hoarhound Herb. A full supply of Bananas, Oranges and Apples, on hand.

S. G. NORTHROP'S,
Fruit and Confectionery Store,
march 1

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted.—Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. mar 19 ly

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov 23, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday Nov 24th, 1878, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at.....6:38 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....1:00 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily at.....2:32 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at.....9:53 P. M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington Front Street Depot at.....9 20 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....3.59 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at.....2.13 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington Front St Depot at.....8:16 A M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5,00 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3,30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily *via* Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond,

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
nov 19—tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 24th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington.....8.36 P. M
Leave Florence.....1.03 A. M
Arrive at Columbia.....4.15 A. M
Leave Columbia.....12.55 P. M
Leave Florence.....4. 47 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....9 00 A. M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington.....10.13 A M
Arrive at Florence.....2 30 P M
Leave Florence.....2.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.18 P M

This Train will only stop at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Augusta and beyond should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.
nov 10—tf.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 16th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at.....6:30 A. M
Arrive at Hamlet at.....2:00 P. M
" Charlotte at.....8:14 A. M

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at.....8:20 A. M
Arrive at Hamlet at.....2:00 P. M
" Wilmington at.....10:00 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 9. Leave Charlotte.....7:00 A. M.
Arrive at Shelby.....11:15 A. M.

No. 10. Leave Shelby.....12:45 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte.....5:00 P. M

The above Trains have Passenger accommodations, and are the only ones permitted to carry Passengers.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
sep 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS $140 TO $400.

All new, and strictly first-class, and sold at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS—over 12,000 in use. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 37 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the Finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
21 East 15th Street, N. Y.
apr. 13—6m.

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

CIGARS AND SNUFFS,

North Carolina and Virginia Smoing and Chewing Tobacco,

PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl Cigar Store.'

NO. 26 MARKET STREET,
dec 21 tj Wilmington, N. C.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORHŒA.

THE

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely new and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organization wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceeded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $4——two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5——Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $9.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th. Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dec 8—tf.

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WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and treatment, Advice to bridegroom, Advice to husbands Advice to wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celebacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their causes and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 336 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed for 50 cents.

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on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc. making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 60 plates, 50 cents.

"Medical Advice,"

a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one nicely bound volume, $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 Illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced Physician of many years practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" diseases.——Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for Price in Stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters are promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address: Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. (Established 1857.)

DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their names and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage.——Not a Truss.

december 8—tf

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A new work, price 50 cents by mail. Mysteries of Nature, Physiology of Marriage, Organs of Generation, Diseases of Youth and Manhood; a wealth of choice and valuable information, of interest to both sexes. Nothing offensive to good taste and refinement. Information never before published. No family should be without it. Address, Dr. A. G. OLIN, 203 Clark St.

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BUILDING LOTS.

IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

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$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that We furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. july 31—9m

$55 $77 a Week to Agents. $1 00 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. sept 1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. D. MORILL,

Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL,

On Third Street.

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Work as low as any in the city.
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A LARGE LOT OF FINE

REED AND PIPE TOP

ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

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For sale at

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OLD,

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TRUE.

People are getting acquainted—and those who are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of that great American Remedy, the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

This Liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 35 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast.

To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable.

A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox, cow, or sheep.

It cures foot-rot, hoof-ail, hollow horn, grub, screw-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.

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The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure, particularly valuable to Miners.

It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

february 1 ly R

GOLD Great chance to make money If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and Illustrated family publication, in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. aug 17-12m.

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FOR EARLINESS AND SUPERIOR quality cannot be excelled. White Marrow fat, Black Eye and other good varieties.—Early Snap Berns, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Radish Seed, Potatoes, and a general assortment of Vegetable and Feld Seed of reliable quality, at low prices. (Catalogues sent by mail.) Special attention to orders by mail.

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$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. apl 19-1y

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Condensed Cyclopedia.

Rarest opportunity for making money is now offered to general agents and canvassers in the South on this exceedingly useful and low priced book. 1000 pp., double column. 700 engravings, 10 double-page colored maps. Only $5 a copy. For terms and territory, address T. ELLWOOD ZELL, DAVIS & Co., Philadelphia.—4t—N. W. A.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. apl 19-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE HOMELESS.

HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE CHEAP.

TREMENDOUS excitement over the reduction and splendid terms offered buyers of real estate by W. P. CANADAY

EXAMINE THE LOCATIONS.

A Large 8 Room House corner of 4th and Walnut streets, opposit Col. H. H. Munson's.

A Six Room House on 7th and Walnut streets, the highest part of Wilmington with a splendid view and good water.

AN 8 Room House and Lot, 69 feet front by 165 feet deep, on 3d between Hanover and Brunswick streets.

SIX Room House on Castle between 6th and 7th streets. Premises complete.

ALSO a Six Room House next to and adjoining the above, in good condition.

HOUSE and Lot on Dickerson between Rankin and Miller streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 4th street between Queen and Wooster streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th between Castle and Queen streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Brunswick between 6th and 7th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Market between 13th and 14th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Queen between 10th and 11th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th between Harnetst and Nixon streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 9th adjoining the above.

HOUSE and Lot on Church between 5th and 6th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on Dudley between 9th and 10th streets.

HOUSE and Lot on 11th between Church and Castle streets.

I HAVE OTHER BUILDINGS IF THE ABOVE WILL NOT SUITE PEOPLE.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AND

IN EXCELLENT LOCALITIES.

LOT corner of 2d and Mulberry streets—66x132 feet—one of the finest in the city.

LOT on Front street near Wooster—28x79½ feet.

LOT on Brunswick between 2nd and 3rd streets—45x160 feet.

LOT next to and adjoining the above—45x100 feet.

THESE Lots are within one Block of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad shops, and within two Blocks of the Carolina Central Railroad Depot. If none of the above or following will suite, I have others that I will sell.

FIFTY LOTS.

FIFTY Splendid Building Lots on Market and 17th streets, in the very prettiest part of Wilmington.

GOOD FARMING LAND.

100 Acres of Good Farming Land in Pender county.

A Small farm in Brunswick county on Town Creek.

THE above property will be sold very cheap for cash, or on terms that will suit the purchaser. NOW is the time to PROVIDE a home for your family. Do not continue to pay high rent and die poor, but buy while you can. The rent you pay will buy you a home of your own, and when you are old you will be thankful you had such an opportunity.

W. P. CANADAY.
[Ju 9.] On Princess st. bet. Front and 2d.

BLACKSMITH

AND

HORSE - SHOEING.

I HAVE OPENED A SHOP AT THE corner of Market and Seventeenth streets, where I am prepared to shoe horses and mules, repair carts, wagons, buggies and carriages—both wood and iron work. I hope my old friends will remember me when they have any work in my line. I guarantee satisfaction in price and qualit of work.

RICHARD WATERS.
feb 1 tf

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

AT the Rensselaer Polytebhnic Institute Troy, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past 52 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Address, WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.
jy 20 1m

Our Raleigh Correspondence.

The quiet that reigned so supreme after the adjournment of the recent "hubbub" of the Democracy, miscalled a legislative body, has been broken by the ring of the hammer in opening the spring trade, promising a rich harvest for our enterprising merchants. The favorable seasons have inspired our sons of toil with renewed hopes, and the people of old Wake are, as a general thing, in the enjoyment of peace and contentment.

While the mercantile and other industrial interest are thus girding themselves for renewed energy in the great struggle through life, there is a class of our fellow citizens who are drifting along with the current without rudder or paddle, I mean the masses who compose the heretofore invincible Republican party of Wake and the surrounding counties. It is a fact, Mr. Editor, the Republicans of the centre feel ashamed to admit that we are entirely without a paper either for offensive or defensive warfare, although we are the grand rallying point of most of the patronage of the government. The parsimony of United States officials in this vicinity, so far as aiding either materially or courageously any scheme for the interest of the Republican party is humiliating in the extreme. For months past, these blood suckers upon the federal Treasury have been appealed to, but feeling themselves safely ensconced under the wings of an executive whose policy has been rather to pull down than to build up the party in the south, they hide themselves terrapin like, in their shells and wait for others to sweat for their ease and comfort, once in office, they seem to regard it rather as their *right* than as their privilege.

It is not to be understood, however, that this state of things is applicable to all officeholders in this section. The county officers of Wake are a glorious exception, (at least a majority of them are). Prominent among those whose whole heart and soul seems interested in the success of Republicanism, is the old war horse, Wm. W. White, Chairman of our County Republican Executive Committee. Mr. White is always on the lookout for any honest turn in favor of our principles, and spares neither time nor money in evincing his gratitude to those who have elevated him. He has held the office of Register of Deeds since 1868. He *was* a man of the people, and a poor man. He is still a man of the people, and by his liberality he is still a *poor* man. The Republicans of Wake will continue to honor such a man.

Our party, with only a few insignificant exceptions, are in favor of Dr. Eugene Grissom for Governor in 1880. It is useless for your correspondent to enter upon any extended eulogy of Dr. Grissom. Known not only within the narrow limits of North Carolina, nor only within the boundaries of our common country, his fame as a man of letters and science is not unheard of throughout continental Europe. As a man of executive ability he stands unrivalled in this state. As a Republican, there is none more devoted, and above all, as an *honest* man, he is the peer of any either in private or public station. The people of the center, with Grissom as their chosen leader, will roll back the tide of modern bourbonism, while they feel the "old Cape Fear" will, under his banner, battle manfully for the right.

CENTRE.

The May number of the *North American Review* opens with an article by the Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, on "Election Laws." The writer says that a government based upon popular suffrage can be successful in the best sense only to the extent that the public choice is truly expressed, fairly ascertained, and fully obeyed and that in such a government the importance of providing efficient safeguards for the purity and sanctity of the ballot cannot be overestimated. He points out the defects in our present system, and suggests means for securing honest results. The second paper is entitled "Campaign Notes in Turkey," and is by Lieut. F. V. Greene, U. S. A. This officer served with the Russian army as military *attache* of the United States Government, and the article is in substance a reproduction of his official report. It is published by special permission of the War Department, and its interest and value are enhanced by the insertion of notes from Generals Sherman and Skobeleff. It closes with a criticism of the abilities of the commanders of the Russian and Turkish forces. "German Socialism in America" is concluded in number. The anonymous author this shows that the conflict between State Rights and Centralization is intimately associated with Socialism, and the development of seem, the paradoxical as it may ordain, while it has engendered dis-, it has formed the most powerful obstacle to its spread After depicting the dangers which threaten society and government in the growth of Socialism, the writer proceeds to name several antidotes. One of these is a revision of the emigration laws, by which the United States shall cease to be the dumping ground of Europe. "Absent Friends" is the title of a graceful eulogy by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham on six noted contributors to the Review who have recently died, viz: Dana, Bryant, Motley, Cushing, Hillard, and Bayard Taylor. The literary careers of these men are reviewed somewhat critically, and yet with a kindly hand. One of the most striking articles in the number is a symposium on "Law and Design in Nature." The discussion is opened by Prof. Simon Newcomb, one of the leaders of what is known as the scientific school of thought. His antagonists are President Noah Porter of Yale College, President James McCosh of Princeton College, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and Rev. Joseph Cook, each of whom assaults the Professor's position with all the zeal of his faith, repudiating emphatically the scientific position. Mr. Lloyd Brice follows with "A Plea for Sport," in which he traces back the genealogy of games through the Normans, Saxons, and Romans to the Ancient Grecians, who seem to have been the originators of most of the athletic exercises of the present day. Sports, Mr. Bryce argues, have their æsthetic qualities when rightly pursued, and the physical cultivation of a people he says is sure to be followed by a moral elevation. "Notes on Recent Progress in Applied Science," by President Henry Morton of Stevens Institute, discussing late experiments in electric science and molecular physics, close the number.

To the Teachers of the State, and Those Wishing to Become Teachers—University Normal School.

The General Assembly having continued the appropriation to the Normal schools, the State Board of Education have organized the work for 1879. The University Normal School will open Tuesday, June 17th, 1879, and continues six weeks. A full corps of trained eachers have been selected for the school, and the work will be prosecuted with renewed interest. Hon. J. C. Scarborough, the very efficient Superintendent, of Public Instruction has supplied the County School Examiners with circulars and the teachers are requested to call on the same. Go to the University Normal School. Be there at the opening and remain till the close.

We publish in full, below, the circular, signed by the Governor and others. It should be examined with care:

The recent action of the General Assembly affords most gratifying evidence of the strong hold the University Normal School has taken on the public mind of the state. The enterprise will accordingly be prosecuted with renewed vigor and enthusiasm.

Teaching is not only a science, but an art. The Normal School will therefore be as heretofore, under the charge of trained experts, who for years have made methods a study, and have had large experience in their working.

The scheme of instruction will embrace

I. Regular instruction for students, including

(1) Daily recitations and lectures on arithmetic, (mental and written,) English grammar and analysis, orthography, reading, phonetics and geography.

(2) Daily lectures before the whole school, on school organization and discipline, methods of instruction, the relation of teacher, parent and child, &c.

(3) Daily drill in vocal music.

II. Special instruction for advanced students, in the following branches:—Chemistry, including laboratory practice, latin (two classes), algebra, bookkeeping, penmanship and elocution.

III. Classes will be formed of pupils to be taught by the more advanced normal students, under the supervision of the Professors. In connection with this will be exhibited the system and methods of graded schools.

IV. A series of lectures on the geology of North Carolina, by Prof. Kerr, the State Geologist.

V. Instruction on the kindergarten plan. Lectures on the kindergarten schools and methods will be delivered before the whole school.

VI. Lectures by distinguished citizens and specialists of North Carolina and other states.

The Faculty of the University will co-operate cordially, by occasional lectures and otherwise, in furthering the interests of the school.

The Teachers' Association of North Carolina will hold a regular meeting during the session. Many distinguished educators have accepted invitations to address the Association.

The names of the Professors composing the Faculty of the normal school will be given to the public hereafter.

The school will open on Tuesday, the 17th of June, next, and will continue six weeks. It will be held in the University recitation rooms and laboratories.

There will be no charge for tuition. Dormitories in the University building, will be free to male students, who, however, must furnish their own bedding.

Table board can be had in private families at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements for messing at cheaper rate will be provided. Facilities for cooking will be afforded those bringing their own utensils. Last year some of the normal students lived comfortably in this way at four dollars to five dollars per month.

Half fare, in some cases less, will be granted by the railroad companies.—Students should apply for commutation tickets to the railroad agent at the station where they take the train. These commutation tickets must be obtained from the agents of each road traveled over. The ticket agent at the station, and not the conductor on the train, has authority to issue these tickets.

The station most convenient to Chapel Hill is Durham on the North Carolina R. R., connecting with the Hill by a daily hack line. The fare will not be over one dollar for a passenger and baggage, with an extra charge for a large trunk. Those willing to ride in wagons will be carried still cheaper.

Those students who attended last session, will bring their text books.—Facilities will be given to others to borrow or purchase such books as may be needed. Latin books will be loaned free of charge.

Through the liberality of the Rev. Dr. Sears, supplemented by the Board of Education, pecuniary aid will be given to those who are unable meet to their own expenses.

Applications for procuring pecuniary aid should be made on or before June 1st, next to President Battle, at Chapel Hill, who will lay them before the Board. If the amount applied for exceeds the fund at the disposal of the Board, traveling expenses will be paid first, so as to place those at a distance on an equal footing with those near at hand. The residue, if any, will be apportioned equitably among the applicants.

Applications should be accompanied by certificates from a Judge, a Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, or a Superior Court Clerk, or a member of the Legislature, vouching for the good character of the applicant and his inability to pay his own expenses.

Encouraged by the very gratifying success which has attended the former sessions of this important state school, the Board of Education hope to see the number attending doubled at least at the coming session. We are well assured that this is the proper step to take for the regeneration of popular education in North Carolina. To improve and enlarge the capacities of our teachers is to sharpen the tools with which we work, and we therefore again earnestly appeal, not to the teachers alone to come, but to all classes of our people to *aid* them to come and reap the benefits of the state's bounty. Let no teacher, in the most distant part of the state, feel himself too poor to attend, nor decline to make the effort, without first writing to President Battle, and learning what aid can be given him. In sincerity and truth we can say to every patriotic citizen, that he can serve the country in no better way than by aiding and encouraging poor teachers to attend this school.

THOS. J. JARVIS, Governor.
Ex-Officio Ch'mn Board of Education,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
President University of North Carolina
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Sup't of Public Instruc. and
Sec'y Board of Education.

NEW ADVERTISEENMTS.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane***, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

dec 8—1y.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

April 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened and closed quiet, at 30 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 50 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market opened quiet at $1 05 for Strained and $1 09½ for Good Strained. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls Strained and Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—Market was steady at 90 cents per bbl, of 280 lbs, the receipts of the day being disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened steady at with sales reported of 16 bales on a basis of 10¾ cent per lb. for Middling, closing steady. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9⅞ "	"
S. Good Ordinary,	10⅛ "	"
Low Middling	10⅜ "	"
Middling	10¾ "	"
Good Middling	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	187 bales
Spirits turpentine	259 casks
Rosin	2,708 bbls
Tar,	2,357 bbls
Crude turpentine	1,528 bbls

April 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was quoted dull at 30 cents per gallon for counry packages, with nothing doing.

ROSIN.—The market was dull and weak at $1 05 for Strained and $1 07½. for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations, 3000 do No. 20 at $1 15, and 25 do Extra Pale at $3 50 per bbl.

TAR.—The market opened quiet the receipts of the day being disposed of at 82½ cents per bbl. of 280 lbs, being a

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip, and $2 for new Virgin

COTTON—The market for this article opened firm, with sales reported of 90 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 "	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10½ "	"
Low Middling,	10½ "	"
Middling,	11 "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	58 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	81 casks
Rosin,	3,104 bbls
Tar,	1,014 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	819 bbls

April 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet, at 29 cents per gallon, for country packages, with sales reported of 240 casks at that figure.

ROSIN—The market was quiet and steady at $1 05 for Strained and $1 07½ for Good Stained. Sales reported of 500 bbls Strained and 1,000 do Good Strained at quotations, and 63 do Extra Pale at $3 50 per bbl.

TAR—Market for this article was steady, the receipts of the day being placed at 82½ cents per bbl, of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm, with sales of 50 bales on a basis of 11 cents for Middling.—closing steady. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cents	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10½ "	"
Low Middling,	10⅝ "	"
Middling,	11 "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	215 bales
Spirits Turpentine	70 casks
Rosin,	1229 bbls
Tar,	467 bbls
Crude Turpentine	161 bbls

April 16

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 28 cts per gallon for country packages, and later 50 casks changed hands, at that price.

ROSIN.—The market quiet, inactive and nominal at $1 05 for Strained and $1 07½ for Good Strained. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls Strained and Good Strained at quotations, and 85 Extra Pale at $3 50 per bbl.

TAR.—Market quiet and unchanged at 82½ cts per bbl, of 280 lbs, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, and $2 for new Oirgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was dull, with sales reported of 6 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	—cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10½ "	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10⅝ "	"
Low Middling,	10⅝ "	"
Middling,	11 "	"
Good Middling.	— "	"

April 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 28 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales of 57 casks at that price, closing quiet.

ROSIN — The market was dull at $1 05 for Strained, $1 07½ for Good Strained. Ssales reported of 50 bblls Extra Pale at $3 50 per bbl.

TAR.—Market quiet and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at 92½ cents per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Sales reported of 302 bbls at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, and $2 for new Virgin.

COTTON—The market opened steady with small sales reported on a basis of 11 cents per lb for middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10½ "	"
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅝ "	"
Low Middling,	10⅝ "	"
Middling	11 "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	131 bales.
Spirits turpentine,	88 casks.
Rosin,	761 bbls.
Tar,	430 "
Crude turpentine,	665 "

April 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 27½ cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 150 casks at that price, closing quiet.

ROSIN—The market continues steady $1 05 for Strained, $1 07½ for Good Strained, without reported sales for either grade.

TAR.—Market was steady at 82½ cts per bbl., of 280 lbs, the receipts of the day being disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 60 Yellow Dip and Virgin, and $2 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened firm with sales reported of 75 bales on a basis of 11⅛ cts per lb for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10½ "	"
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅝ "	"
Low Middling,	10⅝ "	"
Middling	11⅛ "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1 bales
Spirits Turpentine	69 casks
Rosin,	1,053 bbls
Tar,	139 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	99 bbls

PROSPECTUS.

The Post

IS

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Navassa Guano Co "	000	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon		21
Do Funding 1866		15
Do " 1868		14
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Do Special Tax		05
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W & W R R Bonds 7 ₱c (Gold Int)		90
C C R R Bonds, 6 ₱ c		70
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ₱c		70
" " 7 ₱c		85
" " old 6 ₱c		65
" " new 6 ₱c	65 (Gold Int)	
" " 8 ₱c	80 (" ")	
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 ₱c (Gold Int)		70
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)		66
N C R R " (" 100)		35
C C Railroad " (" 100)		01
W G L Co " (" 50)		70
W & S R R " (" 25)		15

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	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 40	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 40	0 50@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bag	0 30@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
TO PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 50@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 15@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	7 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
TO BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 4
Tar ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 4
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 75@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 7
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 4
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 0
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 0
Lumber ₱ M	5 50@ 10 00	6 50@ 0
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	[illegible] 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	[illegible] 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	[illegible] 0 00	$2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	[illegible] 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	[illegible] 0 00	

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december 21 tf

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEERING

AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Troy, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past 52 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Address, WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.

jy 20 1m

D. L. RUSSELL

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Office at residence, corner Second and Dock Streets. mar28-tj

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

The SUN will be printed every day during the year to to come. Its purpose and method will will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell truth though the heavens fall.

The SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy weich an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any otuer American Journal.

The SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and Constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is the SUN'S idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877, or any yerr gone by. The SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people. The SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly of to day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both Houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent Administration and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth will be an important part of the SUN'S work for 1879.

We have the means of making the SUN, as a political, a literary and a general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post-paid, is 55 cents a month, or $6,50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7,70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of The SUN is also furnished separately at $1,20 a year, postage paid.

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mar 23—tf.

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